the base year in the first six months of 1987; and

(b) the impact of these rises in each year of the Seventh Plan, on (i) Plan projects estimates and (ii) Persons below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The Concumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960-100) for January, 1987 (latest available) at 688 does not show any increase over December, 1986 level. In the absence of the Consumer Price Index for later months, it is not feasible to estimate the increase in the first six months of 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

Unaccounted money in the country

2560. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual estimated generation of unaccounted money in the country and how much of it is estimated to be in circulation at present;

(b) what steps have been taken to eliminate the generation and circulation of black money; and

(c) whether a portion of unaccounted money, has often been used in meeting the high costs of elections and if so, what steps have been taken in this regard in 1985 and 1986 and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) There is no official estimate of the amount of black money in circulation in the country. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in their report on 'Aspects of Black Economy in India" have estimated the black income for 1983-84 between Rs. 31584 to Rs. 36786 crores. The authors have, however, admitted that their estimate is based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which can be challenged.

(b) Combating tax evasion is a continuous process and Government is fully committed to it. All possible measures to curb generation of black money, legislative, administrative and institutional are being taken from time to time. As a result of liberal fiscal policies, revenue collections have gone up in the last financial year. The liberalisation of Summary Assessment Scheme and reduction in the tax rates of direct taxes is, however, only one limb of the policy. The other limb is intensive scrutiny and searches and seizures in the remaining cases so as to leave no doubts in the minds of tax-payers that they cannot get away with anything they declare in their returns of income. Enforcement machinery is being strengthened and the number of searches have substantially increased.

(c) There is no such definite information. Necessary action under direct taxes Acts will be taken whenever definite information comes to the notice of the Department.

Foreign Exchange outgo on debt services

2561. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual foreign exchange outgo on debt services is about 22.8 per cent of the annual export earnings, while 20 per cent has been considered as the danger mark;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the estimated position in the next couple of years when repayment instalments related to the IMF loan are expected to be on the peak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c) Debt service ratio is normally computed on the basis of debt service payments as percentage of current receipts, that is, exports of goods and gross invisible earnings. On this basis the country's debt service in 1985-86 on external debts is estimated at about 17 percent of the current receipts. The external debt position of the country at present is within manageable limits. Country's debt service in 1985-86 on external debts on Government Account, Non-Government Account, IMF drawals and Commercial borrowings including supplier's credit is estimated at about 29 percent of annual export earnings.

It is not possible at present to estimate precisely the export and invisible earnings of the country in the future years. As such, the likely increase in the debt service ratio in the next couple of years cannot be precisely estimated. However, Government have been following a cautious policy of external borrowings in order to ensure that the debt servicing liability of the country remains within prudent limits.

Growth rate in primary and secondary sector

2562. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate in 1986 in the Primary Agriculture sector is estimated to be only about 2 per cent and in the secondary industrial sector about 6 per cent;

(b) what are the actual estimates and what were the targets in this regard fixed for 1986 and also for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the impact on country's economy of such a low agricultural growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) According to the Quick Estimates released by C.S.O. the growth rate in 1985-86 in the Primary sector (excluding mining and quarrying) was 1.4 per cent and that in the secondary sector was 6.6 per cent. The lower growth rate in the Primary sector is attributable to weak monsoon in 1985-86.

(b) During the Seventh Plan, the gross value added in agricultural sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent while for the mining and manufacturing sector the growth rate is *projected at 6.8 per cent.*

(c) Despite poor weather conditions, the growth in Gross National Product in 1986-87 may be between 4.5 to 5 per cent.

Gangs of uranium smugglers in Jaduguda

2563. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report which appeared in the 'Jansatta' of 27th December, 1986 to the effect that well-organised smugglers gangs, in collusion with officers of Uranium Corporation of India, Jaduguda, have been operating for more than 12 years, with their roots at Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Patna, Calcutta Bombay and Delhi and supplying it to China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the CIA;

(b) if so, what are the names of the smugglers arrested, with the dates of arrest and the names of those smugglers who escaped punishment in a court of law;

(c) whether it is a fact that the yellow cake Uranium is converted into black powder by the smugglers and if seized, the Corporation disowns it; and